POSITION AND FORCE OF THE REBELS. THEY RETIRE TOWARD YORKTOWN.

Union Loss in Killed and Wounded.

FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT GREBBLE

FORTRESS MONROE, June 11,

via Baltimore, Thursday, June 13, 1861. The county bridge where the battle was fought in year the bead of a brauch of Back River, and is bener

Known as Great Bethel. After crossing a narrow but apparently deep stream, the road deflects somewhat to the left all ng its side. hattery, consisting at least of one 12-pound rifled cannon and two field pieces. A dine of increachments then Sulowed the right side of the road, a dirch only being between them. Their position was excellently chosen There was a stream and morass on the left hand, widening so as to render fatile any attempt to outflank the rebels on that side. The formation of ground on the zi, ht side made a flank movement very circuitous,

The first intimation of the battery was a charp dicharge of artillery upon the Zonaves, who twice atbeing sed to carry the work, but were unable to pass the stream and bad to fall back among the trees. Other Degiments then came up in the order given in my first dispatch but for want of a good commander, fell into confesion. A conned of colonels was now held, and the order given to retreat, after the men had been exposed an hour and a half to a destructive fire. In the mean time, Lient.-Col. Washburn, with 450 men, had by a wide circuit, reacued the rear of the battery, and it is quite evident tout the Confe erate troops-wto, i is now determined, did not number (.0.) men-were or the point of leaving the field. Notwithstanding th rejors of the pursuit, the Rebels were not seen this side of Great Rethel. It is fortunate that the Robel cavalry

The whole force of the enemy fearing an attack under better auspices, left their intreseaments, and hastny withdrew toward Yeratown, entrying away their arnilery and burning the adjacent buildings. Col. Taylor, with nearly 1,000 men, yesterday made a recompossance from Newport News, but returned to hi comp in the evening. With this exception to military movement accurred. A captain of the Zonaves with their assistant on goon, has to-day gone to Great Better with a flag of truce and bearing a letter from Geo. Buder respecting the burial of the dead. They have not yet returned.

The official returns of the lost are not yet complete. The following is a list of Col. Daryee's killed and

OCORGE H. TIEBOUL, C. mpany A. J. Mes CRISIOS, Company II. DAVID SRESERS H. Company I. FAIRICK WHIFF, Company I.

FATRICK WHITE, Company 1.

ARGUPH VINCENT, Company A, dangerondy, VARES L. TAYLOR, Company B, dangerondy, Thoral BRINKERION, Company B, dangerondy, Thoral BRINKERION, Company C, shally, AWARD MOUNE, Company B, tox dangerond, W, CARTWRIDET Com, any C, not dangerond, Lope Kattaryalidek, Company B, and dangerond, Lope Kattaryalidek, Company B, shallor discontinuously, Sangera COHEN, Company B, Sander discontinuously, Sangera CONNAY, Company B, Sangera C, Sang

The casualties, I am confident, will number not less than 25 kided and over 50 wounded. Two of the anded at Hygera Hospital died yesterday. Col. Bendia's regiment has 3 kided, 7 wounded, and

2 missing. The accident in the morning near Little Bethel cost Col. Townsend's regiment two lives and several wounded. At Great Bethel be had one killed and two mortally wounded. Quite a large number are still

Licut. Grebble, whose funeral is now being celebroted with imposing ceremoties, was killed while on horseback. His head was struck by a rifled cannon ball. Major Winthrop fell mortally wounded in the arms Secretary to Gon. Butler, and nother of the brillians 7th Regiment article in the June Atlantic monthly. Brig-Gen. Pierce has not yet given an omeial ac

count of the unformante affair. The Monticello has just unived from Washington with a large amount of ammunition.

The weather is intensely hor.

GEN. BUTLER'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLES.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1861. The following is Gen. Butler's official report of the

affair at Little and Big Bethel:

Headquarters, Beparters of Virginia, Fortuna Mornos, June 10, 1961.

To Limitenant-General Scott—
General: Having learned that the enemy had stabilised on our seasons. established an outpost of some strength at a place called Little Bethel, a small church, about eight miles from Newport News, and the same distance from Mampton, from whence they were accustomed mightly to advance both on Newport News and the picket chards of Hampton to annoy them, and also from whence they had come down in small squads of cavwhence they had come down in summarian to car-airy and taken a number of Union men, some of whom had the safeguard and protection of the troops of the United States, and forced them into the robel ranks, and that they were also gathering up the slaves of sitizens who had moved away and left their farms in charge of their negroes, carrying them to work in intreachments at Williamsburg and Yorktown, I had determined to send up a force to drive them back and destroy their camp, the leadquarters of which was this small church. I had also learned that at a place a short distance further on, on the road to Yorktown, was an outwork of the rebels, on the Hampton side of a place called Big Betnel, a large church, near the head of the nearth. was an outwork of the rebels, on the Hampton and of a place called Big Betbel, a large church, near the head of the north branch of Back River, and that here was a very considerable rendezvous, with works of more or less strength in process of erection, and from this point the whole country was laid under contribu-

Accordingly I ordered Gen. Pierce, who is in command of Camp Hamilton, at Hampton, to send Duryce's regiment of Zouaves to be ferried over Hamilton Creek at 1 o'clock this morning, and to march by the road up to Newmarket bridge, then crossing the bridge, to go by a by road and thus put the regiment in the rear of the enemy, and between Big Bethel and Little Bethel, in part for the purpose of cutting him off, and then to make an attack upon Little Bethel. I directed Gen. Pierce to support him from Hampton with Col. Townsend's regiment, with two mounted howitzers, and march about an hour later. At the same time I directed Col. Phelpe, commanding at Newport News, to send out a battakon, composed of such companies of the regiments under his command as he thought best, under command of Lieut. Col. Washburn, in time to make a demonstration upon Little Bethel in front, and to have him supported by Col. Bendix's regiment, with two field pieces. Bendix's and Townsend's regiment, with two field pieces. Bendix's and Townsend's regiment. Accordingly I ordered Gen. Pierce, who is in com-

two field pieces. Bendix's and Townsend's regiments should effect a junction at a fork of the road leading from Hampton to Newport News, something like a mile and a half from Little Bethel.

I directed the march to be so timed that the attack should be made just at daybreak, and that after the attack was made upon Little Bethel, Duryee's regiment and a regiment from Newport News should follow immediately upon the heeis of the fugitives, if they were enabled to cut them off, and attack the battery on the road to Big Bethel, while covered by the fugitives; or, if it was thought expedient by Gen. tery on the road to Big Bethel, while covered by the fugitives; or, if it was thought expedient by Gen. Pierce, failing to surprise the camp at Little Bethel, they should attempt to take the work near Big Bethel. To prevent the possibility of mistake in the darkness, I directed that no attack should be made until the watchword should be shouted by the attacking regiment, and in case that, by any mistake in the march, the regiments that were to make the junction should anexpectedly meet and be unknown to each other, also directed that the members of Col. Townsend's regiment should be known, if in daylight, by sensething white

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

I are troops were accordingly put in motion as ordered to the position noted upon the accompanying sketch, and Lieut-Col. Washburn, in command of the regiment from Newyort News, had got into it e position had got into the position had got into the position had got upon the sketch, and Col. Bendix's regiment in the population of the rad, with two pieces of artiflery, and Col. Towns end? regiment had got to the place included just behind, and were about to form a junction as the day deemed.

Up to this point the plan had been vigorously, each

day dewned.

Up to this point the plan had been vigorously, accumately, and successfully carried out; but have, by some a range fatuity, and as yet mexiplained blooder, without any word of notice, while Col. Townsend was in out any worn of notice, while Col. Townsend was in column en roote, and when the head of the column was within one hundred yards, Col. Bendix's regiment epend fire with both artiflery and marketry ajon Col. Townsend's column, which in the harry and con-Col. Townsend's column, which in the hurry and confusion, was irregularly returned by some of Col. Townsend in the plant fallen into an ambuse de. Col. Townsend's column immediately retreated to the entiren e near by, and were not parsued by Col. Bendix s men. By the almost c.imical blunder two en of Col. Townsend's regiment were hilled and eight more or less wounded.

Hearing this communication of fring in his rear, Licet-Col. Washturn, not knowing but that his communication might be cut off, immediately revered his

numication magnet be cut off, immediately reversed bit hearth, as did to l. Duryee, and marched back to form a junction with the reserves. Gen. Pierce, who was with Col. Townsend's rest-Gen. Pierce, who was with Col. I owneed a represent a fearing that the enemy had get notice of our approach, and had posted himself in force on the line of march, and not getting any communication from Col. Durves, sent back to me for redule cements, and I moved stelly o dered Col. Allen's regiment to be put in a stion, and they reached Hampton about 7 o'clock. In the mean time, to etrue state of facts having been executained by Gen. Pierce, the regiments eleated a junction, and resumed the line of march. At the moment of the firing of Col. Bendux, Col. Durye had enrecised a part at the outlying remail of the carmy, our ised a part of the outlying guard of the enemy, essing (f. 0 persons, who have seen brought is to me. Of course, by this fixing, all hopes of a surp ise above is camp at Little Better was lost, and, upon marching the camp in takes being the point in the point in was found to have been vacated, and the evenly had pressed on toward Big Bet et. Col. Durvee, however, destroyed the camp at Livde Bethel and yee, however, destroyed the camp at Livie Bethel, and advanced. Gen. Pierce there, as he interms me, with the advice of his C loreb, thought best to attempt to carry the works of the enemy at Big Bethel, and made dispositions to that effect. The attack commenced, as I am informed—for I have not yet received any omeial

port - at " o'clock.
At about 12 o'clock Gen Pierce sent a note to me, At about 10 o'clock Gen Pierce sent a note to me, saving that there was a sharp energement with the creamy, and that be the uple be should be able to maintain his position until rec-forcements could conse up. Acting upon this unto mation, Col. Carr's Regiment, which had been ordered in the morology to proceed as far as Newmarket Bridge, was allowed to go forward. I see eight this moraliton, for which I had cent a special messager, about 12 o'clock. I immediately under the call the form Newmort News to have Col. Phens. ind an energer, about 12 o'cleck. I immediately used a lapsed into from Newport News to have Col. Phelps, from the four regiments there, forward aid if necessary. Asson as these orders could be sent forward I realized to Hampton, for the purpose of baving proper and large and wagons for the sick and wounded, steeding to go forward and join the command. Wrile the wagons were going forward a mesenger and, announcing that the on-agement had te min ted, and that the troops were retting in good order to

I commined upon the ground at Hampton, personally, seeing the wounded put in boats and towed round to the hospital, and ordering forward Lieut, Morris, with seeing the wounded put in boats and tower round to the hospital, and ordering forward Lieut. Morie, with two boat ho afters, to cover the rear of the returning education in case is should be attacked. Having been informed that the ammunition of the artillery had been expended, and seeing the isead of the column approach Hampton in good order. I waited for this. Phence to come up. I am his med by him that the dead and wounded had all been brought off, and that the roun in had been conducted in good order, and without haste. I leare of from him that the men behaved with great sendings, with the exception of some 1 w instances, not that the attack was made with properly, vigor and courage, but that the enemy were found to be supported by a battery, variously estimated as of from internal courage, but that the enemy were found to be supported by a battery, variously estimated as of from internal courage, but that the enemy were found to be supported by a battery, variously estimated as of from internal course, which were very well served, and protected from being resulting to the course of the part of which you will see was from the unfortunate mistake—to call it by no worse name—of Col. Beneix.

from the untertainste mistake—to call it by no worse name—of Col. Beneix.

I will, as soon as official returns can be get, give a failer detail of the afhir, and will only ned now that we have to remet especially the death of Lieut. Greble of the 2d Artillery, who went out with Col. Massibara, from Newport News, and who very efficiently and gallantly fought his piece anti-he was struck by a camous shot. I will encessor to get accurate statements to forward by the text mail. I think, in the unfortunate combination of circums ances, and the result which we experienced, we have rained more than we have lost. Our trace have learned to have confidence in themselves under fire, the enemy have shown that they will not need us in the open field, and our offices have learned wherein their organization and drill are inefficient.

While waiting for the official reports, I have the

Lorsesed.

I have the honor to be,
Most respectfully, your obodient servant,
BENJ. F. BUFLER, Major General Comman

THE BODY OF LIEUT, GREBBLE. BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 13, 1861.

The body of Lient. Grebble arrived by the steamer this morning, from Fortress Monroe, and left for Phil-

LETTER OF JEFFERSON DAVIS TO THE

MARYLAND COMMISSIONERS. FREDERICK, Md., Thursday, June 13, 1861. The following is the letter of President Jefferson Davis to the Maryland Commissioners:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 25, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I receive with sincere pleasure the assurance that the State of Maryland sympathizes with the people of the Confederate States in their determined vindication of the right of self-government, and that the people of Maryland are enlisted with their whole hearts on the side of reconciliation and

The people of these Confederate States, notwith-The people of these Confederate Sales, howardstanding their separation from their late sister, have not ceased to feel deep solicitude in her welfare, and to hope that at no distant day that State whose people, habite, and institutions are so closely related and assimilated with theirs, will seek to unite her fate and

fortunes with these of this Confederacy.

The Government of the Confederate States receives with respect the suggestion of the State of Maryland that there should be a cessation of the hostilities now impending until the meeting of Congress in July next, in order that said body may, if pessible, arrange for an adjustment of the existing troubles by means of negotiation rather than the sword. But it is at a loss how to reply without a the sword. But it is at a loss now to reply when repetition of the language it has used on every possible occasion that has presented itself since the establish-

ment of its independence. In deference to the State of Maryland, however, it In deference to the State of Maryland, however, it regain asserts, in the most emphatic terms, that its sincere and earnest desire is for peace; that, while the Government would readily entertain any proposition from the Government of the United States tending to a peaceful solution of the present difficulties, the recent attempts of this Government to enter into negotiations with that of the United States were attended with results which forbid any renewal of proposals from it to that Government.

posals from it to that Government.

If any further assurance of the desire of this Government for peace were necessary, it would be sufficient to observe that being formed of a Confederation cient to observe that being formed of a Confederation of Sovereign States, each acting and deciding for itself, the right of every other Sovereign State to assume self-action and self-government is necessarily acknowledged. Hence conquest of other States is wholly inconsistent with the fundamental principles and subversive of the very organization of this Government. Its policy cannot but be peace—peace with all nations and people.

Very respectfully,

To Messis, McKaio, Vellott and Harding, Committee of the Maryland Legislature.

THE HON. JOHN BELL.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: My attention has just been called to an article in your paper assigning as a reason for the late speech of the Hon, John Bell, in which he advocated resis tance to the invasion of the Federal Army, that it was made during an hour of intoxication, and that this excuse had been assigned by Col. Bell in a confidential letter to a friend. I am authorized to pronounce this statement in every respect as without the slightest foundation. No such letter has been written by Col. Bell, and the statement, or insinuation, that he is now, or has ever been "addicted to his cups" is most crue and unjust. I have been most intimately connected with Col. Bell for more than twenty years, and I know him to be a man of the strictest temperance, never, for an hour in his life, under the influence, as your article charges, of "strong drink." I appeal to your sense of justice to correct the imputation cast upon the character of a gentleman whose private life is above all criti-

AMERICAN APPAIRS IN PARIS. from Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS. May 31, 861. Although it seems like sending coa's to Newcastle o send accounts of American patriotic meetings to New-York, it is fit to say a word about our last one in Paris. Organized by Dr. Evans, and other of our countrymen residing here, it opened in the shape of a breakfast, to which about one hundred and fifty men and wemen sat down hast Wednesday at the Hotel de Louvre. Among t'e guests were Ministers Dayton, Cassius M. Ctev, and Burlingame, of the Diplomatic service; John C. Fremont, of the service of his country and liberty; the Rev. Drs. McClintock, Lamson (Parisian resident), and Mr Thayer (from Massachusetts, traveling), of the Gospel. After the victual and drink, the company was digested into an American "meeting," by the acclaimed appointment of Elliot C. Cowdin as Chairman, and the speaking began, to continue with no other interruption than the heartiest applause for two hours and a half. What the diplomats and Chairman said, you will find in Galignam of yesterday. And to you will find there what Frement said; the briefest of the reported speeches, the most earnestly applanded, the least rhetorical and most effective of all of them. Witnest & rectorical flourish, his ha declenehed to bis chair, without a gesture, every word was underse-red as it wore, by the very earrest, concentrated bok of the compact man, on whom all eyes—some of them moistly glistening—were fixed intently. American folks who want to see him for the next few months must look for him in the neighborhood of an American flag in camp of field; if they are anxious to see this concentered countenance of him, they had better get on the South side of it-a

Government will anticipate the people in confirming The brief-speaking, magnetic man, sacrificing large pecuniary interest by the act, is going home with one simple fixed ides, to defend its flag, and takes with him, or will pre-ently have follow him, about \$250 0.0 worth of rifled cannon and small arms to help idustrate his idea. I speak what I know, though not from him. If the country thinks that it does not need his unlitary knowledge, and what, in the case, is of even greater worth, his magnetic individualism, in the ranjor-general way, then it will have the Pathfinder in the path of patriotic duty standing at its Southern most advanced post, a sendicel with a private's musket and bayonet fixed. He is, in sterimers and purity of purpose, in vigor of action, and in the rarer, vastily more difficult virtue of self-sacrifice, our American Garibaldi. He will wash-he is of fast colors, red, white, and blue, me bim, not use bim, mieuse him-make him a Major General, don't make him anything, try to unmake him if you feel like quarreling with nature and destmy) you will have him and can count on him, on his patriotism and ambition as en Garibabil's. For his ambition is excessive and will work itself out; you cannot alienate sim nor suppress him. His motto is the same as that of the Lawell coldiers in Baltimore, Ich Dies, and be will approve it. I speak what I know, no from him, but of him.

position tikely to justify their anxiety. You have

al eady nominated him Major-General; let ue hope that

To return to our breakinst dessert of patriotic eloquer co at the Hotel du Louvre. It was curious to see Burlingame rale at first as he rose to nodress a hundred and fifty quietly seated, mildly digesting men and women-the man wato freely effered his breast as a mark to Brooks's rifle, a balwark of free speech against Southern chivalric a sassins. Yet more striking was the broken elecution of Cassins Clay. Galignani's report gives his sentiments and his words, but not his almost confused utterance of them. "Cash. Clay" was more scared than Berlingame-was just simply frightened into shocking bad grammar and retorical ill-manand retreats from one end of a period to another, and the occasional grammatical routing of whole a sen tence. I almost wished, for the credit of the Kentuckian champion of free speech, that some one at the lower that his next-table neighbor, Dr. McChotock, would, in lack of a Bowie, stick a fruit knife into his ribs to bring up his courage. Then he would have spoken glibty enough. Didsbury says that Clay, finding inself braking down in the first druft of his letter to The London Times, ordered up one of the servants at Morley s and bired him to throw tempors and things from the other corner of the room, while he wrote the MS, that got printed in that journal.

Apropos of The Tenacs, let us note, parenthetically, here several things: as that first, The London Times is an immensely able and influential journal, but that it is not the accepted mouthpiece of all Englishmen, nor of the English Government; second, that if it represents the cotton and other material interests of English fully, and overlooks or ignores the moral and gravely political at least fair enough: it makes room in its columns for Clay's letter and for Lothrop Motley's grave historical argument in favor of United States nationality, and treats their contributors with at least persons consteay. We cannot ask all foreigners to be our parrisans. But note, thirdly, that the most of the next ablest and most representative English journals are on our side. The articles on the American question in The Daily News, for example, for the past eix weeks, so far as their spirit and purpose go, had been welcome contributions to the columns of Th TRIBUSE, or of any other loyal American newspaper. Note, fourthly, that The London Times of to-day, greatly influential, and indicative as it still is, occu ples a position in the English newspaper press, whether as teacher or interpreter of the English mind, far inferior to what it filled ten yeags ago, two years ago. Its circulation is considerably surpasses to-day by The Telegraph, forinstance. There is a current excessive overrating of the influence and of the animus of The Loudon Times. And lest it be thought that I speak here out book," consult, by way of testing the truthfulness of the first part of this proposition, the files of The London Times for the past six years, and compare your reading of its most thundering articles during that period with the course of English policy through European history for that period.

Your correspondent is utterly in accord with the writer of one of the editorials in THE TRIBUSE, that there has been great waste of rhetoric over the quesion of what England or any other European power would or would not do in regard to our do rel. Woe to the strongest of them that dares to autheritatively take part in it. We ask no foreign interference on the national side, and will see to it that any foreign interference favorable to the Rebels shall be promptly checked and check-mated. But it does still remain a gravely interesting question, Will England madly force us to oppose ourselves to her with a mad-

I think not, as Parson McClintock said aptly las Wednesday [and mind that Dr. McClintock speaks with a certain degree of authority when he speaks of the God-fearing English people], the "great heart of England has not yet spoken." And this brings me back to our American "meeting" in Paris, with which I began my letter in quality of reporter. Thereanent are to be noted, among others, these points and facts. One of the most active organizers of this little fôte was Dr. Evans, who "goes in" tooth and nail for the Union as it was, who accepts all sorts of orders from European sovereigns grateful for his dentistico-surgical skill approved upon their teeth, and wears them outside his coat-breast, but acknowledges no orders for action that do not come from within his clean, patriotic American breast. Dr. Evans is not a diplomat; and is in rather peculiarly familiar relations with Louis Napoleon. The breakfast speeches at the Louvre Hotel were attered, you must understand, within a stone's throw of his Majesty's palace. The most imessive of them are published in full in the very cautionaly and ably-edited, strictly neutral Galignam's Messenger, which exists, as any newspaper in France exists (within this very week the iniquitous " Law on the Press" is in the way of being, as yet quite imper-fectly but very hepefully medified in the interest o

free printing), only at the good will of the Imperial Government. Note now the drift of these reported speeches; specially note the fact that they were uttered in Paris; note the brief comments upon the " meeting' to the Paris daily papers of yesterday and to-day-and,

so far un these all indic te anythme, judge ye. I find it a growing suspicion, growing fast into belief. among Americans whom I meet here, that the British Government will soon express its already concluded purpose of recognizing the C. S. A. as one of the nations of the earth. Despite the more or less imposing testimony of more and less gaseous and ill-informed talkers on this theme, I don't believe, see no calculated reason for believing, such insanity on the part of the British Ministry. That the question of acknowledgment is to be discussed and so toled in British Parlis ment next week [as I have been most confidentally and almost officialty (shocking book) assured since my beginning of this letterl, I do not for a moment believe. But, per contra, nothing is more certain than that England and France will (and if we would only free our ourselves from local and temporary prejudice, we must admit that they ought to recognize the Nationality of the C. S. A., if six months hence it approves itself by the imple fact of its existence. The settlement of this and of all other European phases of our Great American Questions depends upon ourselves. If within the next four mouths we loyal Americans of the United States do vindicare our caim to self-government and self-existence-our practical power, as well as our right, to exist nationally and assem our existence-vindication and assertion wil be perfectly recognized by all civilized pations.

The ablest possible of newspaper articles and of State papers, the threatened cessition of diplomatic relatious n fine, all best possible printed rhetoric will go a very little way toward preventing the recognition of the C. S A. Nation by European nations, unless we show these last speedily that the nationality of the C. S. A. is in our hands equelchable, and practically equelched. To say that free England and despotic France renom ce their own pronounced philanthropy and negrophilism in recognizing the black C. S. A. is very good stump and editorial talk, but goes for absolutely nothing in the way of practiculities. We must not ask Eur pean statesmen to be nicer moralists than we are. We are on the best of terms with Russia and Austria, and on no terms at all with Hayli and Laberia. Of the value of foreign reeognition you must judge; but passing and past nistory hould assure you, better than any words of your correspondent, that it will be granted to success-to fact. The policy of all European Governments toward us depends not on them, but on ourselves. Harper's Ferry ontinuing " impregnate," as the last telegrams represent it, for the next month, to the military force of the United States, will be better worth with any European Minister of Foreign Affairs, as an argument in favor of recognizing the Commissioners of the C. S. A., then reams of Lever so able letters of instruction from Mr.

For the moment France increases her American const squadron, as England increases hers. The O-tended purpose of either party is to protect the commercual interests of its respective commercial marine. Practically, this action of the two Powers is a protect tion of Spain-Spain, tent fleuts all popular suffrage in Italy, and confirms its Embassador near ex-Francis. t e ex-Kingdom of Naples, but accepts, with the Territory of St. Domingo, the only tatle of transfer-popular suff age - a protection of Spain, and a final suppress! n of our as impolitic as immoral, undefined "Monr e Doctrine." Thank God for toat. The popular, highly popular, eminently immeral, misconocived, mis-inter preted " Monroe" is condemned for all time.

To obviate prolonged literary and other transitional processes, let me jump now, with interposed merely yrical, stills, buts, notwithstandings, etc., to some

Privateers which, if they sail at all, are to sail under Jeff. Davis's piratical flag, are fitted out and fitting out in English scaports. If Southern piracy comes practically to anything, it will come out of British pores. Mind that. And not under any possible conditions, out of French ports. Mind that. Mind again, if you will pe mit me, test, if worse comes to worst, it will be Free England that precedes despotic France in acknowledging the slave trading C. S A. as a fellow among the nations of the earth. Mind that if the New-York and Havre steamer, Fulton, were to be seized on its homeword voyage by its Southern passengers, it would. in case of their success, be more art to put back to Southampton than to Havre.

To state briefly, a conclusion to which your correspondent comes, more or less logically, but with some special reasons: Louis Napoleon will not hurry to reognize the C. S. A., and if the C. S. A., iz to be recognized, it will be England and not France that recogmizes first the Jeff. Davisdom.

Napoleon is going off for a Mediterraneau tour. His andidature as Grand Master of all French Free Maus, in opposition to Prince Marnt, after having been informally approved, and his election seconded, is formally put off till next October. The Emperor has doubtlessly interfered ladirectly in the case; partly to stop scandal; partly, perhaps, to stop the Prace Napoleon's progress to a position at the head of the French Free M cons, that might well give the Prince an inluence that the Imperial cousin may well deprecate.

Negotiations more or less formal, have been going or of late between the Italian Kingdom and France, for the purpose of arranging the Terrstorial Roman queson. It is understood that France was willing to withdraw its garrison fom Rome on condition that the Italian King should substitute in its place a military force protective of the Pontiff-Royal territorial sovereignty. To this proposition Cayour would not agree. So the negotiations fell through. Conjectural rumor now runs that Cavour will, this Saumer, meet Louis Napoleon at Vichy, as he tast him some few years ago

at Plombières. We all know now the sequence-whether consequence or not-of that Plombières con-ference. Let us hope from the coming Vichy conference, Cavour as diplomatiet, as chess-playing statesman, is stronger than Louis Napoleon, consult not your prejudices, but facts in proof), strong enough not to openly checkmate him, strong enough to bear appearance in noodles' eyes of being beaten. If those two men do meet at Vichy Sprioge next month, Popy may hold himself as played out. If they do not meet, why, Popy Pontifex may hold on a little longer. L. N. B. will not exactly openly agree to desert the cause of Papal erritorial royalty; Cavour will never agree to defend he P. T. royalty over a single Roman street, unless he e seized with an improbable desire of retiring from public to private life and temporary infamy. Withal, Garibaldi waits, the people's man, very patient, very considerate for statesmen's cusbarrasements, but emineutly wide awake, and uncommon sure to act on his own and the people's account the moment that he thinks their account has been neglected by the formal statesmen. All of which Garibaldian qualities Cavour and Napoleon are as well aware of, to say the least of t, as your own correspondent.

There is store of books and gossip about literature and literary folks-legitimately to be repeated gossipthat I must unwillingly forego this post, to save my only remaining paragraph space for a word about the

The temperature for the past week has been everyhing that the agriculturist could ask; but the persistent drouth, now that the cold passes into warmth, alarms him. We had showers two days ago, but not the continuous rain that French farmers are for the past fortnight praying for. It is too early to prophesy short or full crops the coming season in France, and in Europe generally. But it is simple chronicler's truth to say, treating of aspect and not prospect, that to-day the price of bread and uncooked flour is as high in Encland. France, and Italy, as at any worst last ten years' average price. If our American farmers should have grain to spare next Autumn, there is fair prospect of a European market for their surplus.

The Emperor and Empress are gone to Fontaine-less. Prince Napoleon and wife are going on a

Mediterranean voyage. The propositions for ameliorating a part of the worst features of the in-quitous Law on the Press of 1852" are sure to be approved by the Corps Legislatif. France is getting on; be sure

MEETING OF AMERICANS IN PARIS.

PEECHES OF THE HON. WM. L. DAYTON, THE HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY, THE HON. ANSON BURLINGAME, COL. FREMONT, AND OTHERS.

From Galignand's Messenger, May 30. A most important meeting of American citizens tool place yesterday at noon, in the Great Hall of the Hotel to Louvre, very nearly 200 persons being present. On entering the room, one could have imagined that the reunion was for a purely festive purpose, as three tables loaded with plate, cut glass, flowers, and other objects recreative to the eye, ran down the whole length of the impense room. The intention was to breakfast pleasantly first, and then to express sentiments and pass esolutions on the Secession which has so unfortunately arisen in the United States. At the end of the room floated the French flag over a bust of the Emperor, and on either sive that of the United States displaying its well-known Stars and Stripes. When all the company were seated, as a great number of young and elegantly dres-ed women were present, the coup-d'ent was most striking. An excellent breakfast having been duly honored.

Dr. Thomas W. Evans rose and proposed that the office of President of the day should be filled by Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin, of New-York.

The motion having been passed by acclamation, Mr. Cowdin took the chair, and after the applans which greeted his appearance had subsided, rose and

SPEECH OF ELLIOT C. COWDIN, ESQ. SPEECH OF ELLIOT C. COWDIN, ESQ.

Fellow-COUSTRIMES, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN:
Let me thank you most heartily for the honor you
have done me in calling upon me to preshe on this occasion. Forgeting all considerations of inter-st, of
party, and of section, we meet as Austroans, citizens
of the United States, desiring no higher appellation.

Granding as I must that the time for snowthor the United States, skilling no higher appellation. Grancing, as I must, that the time for speech-making has passed, and the time for action has come, it is well, nevertheless, that we have not together to-day to listen to words of wisdom from our illustriess country men, to whom, in your name, I list a cordill welcome. [Applause.] This large and disalguished assem lage, tere in this gr at capital, for from our nature land, is a happy augury of the deep interest entervisived by all, in sustaining the Government in its determination to maintain the Constitution, the Laws, and the Liberties of our communicum try. Our natural termination to maintain the Constitution, the Laws, and the Liberties of our comme a country. Our national Cuton—the result of the world's progress, was not formed for ourselves alone, but for the whole family of man. He, therefore, who by word or deed, does angle toward descroying that union, is not only a testion to his country, but an enemy to his roce. [Cheers] The Carthaghalan general throught his child to the affact to take an outh of censeless vengence against the enemies of his country. He ours a tagher, a nother, a holier dety. To declare our andying attachment to the great principles of liberty and particle upon which our Government was founded, and, if need he, is the spirit of our inthers, to pledge our lives, our formers, and our as red bonor to uphold and defond them. [Cheers.] It was a remark of the illustrious Washington (whose very grave is descrated) "test the velue of liberty was enhanced in our esting in by the difficulty of its attain ent; and the worth of character appreciated by the trial of acverestions in by the difficulty of its attainent; and the worth of character appreciated by the trial of adversity." So will it ever be; and when this conflict is over, the Union will stand forth purged and purified, the wooder and admiration of the world. [Applianse,] Nav more, the great characters which the talencies will call forth, are desired to be recorded upon the pages of bistory, as among the brightest heroes of the intercenth obtary, (Hear, tear.) The struggle we have entered upon is a momentous one. The rebels are no d, during, desperate; determined to rule or ruin, decuing with Satur:

The better to reign in bell Than serve in heaven "

But, my countrymen, be not dismayed. Relying upon But, my countrymen, be not disneyed. Kelying upon the justice of our cause, the manimity of the people, as d the procettien of a righteous God, we have nothing to lear. [Applause.] Traitors have imaginated was to establish tyranny, and can we sarink from it is defense of liberty? They have sown the wind—they shall reap the whith aind. Whatever is necessary, either of aroney or of men, is at our command. I wenty nillions of people are acon-ed in behalf of this sarry distribution protection of our common parent—our terms. nations of year accuracy in the many parent—our occurs—the protection of our common parent—our ocloved country, at whose very vitals treason is similar its deadl, thrusts. Already the decree has gene forth—"Let Freedom's II.w, as is must be terrible, by therefore quick, hard, densite." Let there be no creation of war; no balling at the Capital, nor at Kichmond, nor at Charleston, nor at Montgomery, nor creent on of war; no balting at the Cupital, nor at Richmond, nor at Charleston, nor at Montgomers, nor anywhere until Freedom's freeps stail have regiment Freedom's Stars and Stripes on every breand, and every fort and every editice from which a sacril gious and infuriared nob has handed them down. [Hearling hach a struggle there may be danger; but on the one hand there is danger accompanied with lasting honor and inevitable success; and, on the ther, dere is danger with indelide shane and utter destruction. It is said that Lord Byron, when a boy, prevented his commutes from demonshing his school-room by showing them their fathers' names on the walls. Strill we be less wire, less grateful than school-boys? Shall we besitate to preserve and defend the boys? Shall we hesitate to preserve and defend the Temple of Freedom, reared by our fathers, upon the walls of which are inscribed the names of Washington theory and Otic, Finchery and Hardison and Jay, theory and Otic, Finchery and Hardison and Jay cheers.] Permanently disselve our National Lulon Replace the beauter of freedom with the black flag of paracy! Break up our Federal Government! Tramthe under foot the countiess the sings which our fathers purchased for us at so don't a rate, and with so much immortal honor and glory! It cannot, it must not, it shell not be. Let all loyal clinous, wherever found join hand and heart in the solemn please to uposed and distant the flag of our Union are and forever. Let there be no talteriog in our ranks—no swerving from duty, no compromise of principle. Thus shall we speed-fly resume our coward march of true glor; the glory of knowledge and wiedom; of truth and justice; of Union and Laberty. [Enumericante appliese.]

Major Schwer or California proposed that the following gentlemen should be named as Vices Presidents; ing gentlemen should be named as vive-Frendents;
Mesers, John J. Ridgeway, Francis Warden, Woodbury
Langdon, Dr. Thomas William Evans, Wm & Strong James
W Thome, theorie B. Elagi h, Henry Westle, Groupe R. Russell, F. A. Lovering, W. C. Emmett, James H. Denning, A. E.
P. Copper, B. 11, Walmaright, and Edward Brooks
Alia that Mesora T. Walmar Evans and Auguste Depayster
should be requested to act as Semetaries.

These nonminations were secreted to unanimously.

Mr. Tucker, on behalf of the Committee of Arrange

Mr. Tacker, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, proposed the following resolutions:

Wasses, Is the year of our Lord 1757, the "people of the United States," after having secured their independence by a long and bloody war, did "ordsin and establish the Constitution of the United States, in order to form a more purfect Union, to establish justice, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blossings of Libert;" to themselves and their children; and Warress. The neepe of the avevral States, in adopting said Constitution, made it and the laws of Congress enacted in pursuance of it, the supreme law of the land, and thereby transferred the essential powers of correriginty from the States to the General Government; and Warress, Numerous States have since been admitted into the Union by act of Congress, and have thus received all the formal State arthority which they possess from the Gonoral Government; and.

Warress, For a period of nearly 75 years, the people of all the States and the State Governments themselves have enjoyed peace, prosperity, and the unificative describes of all personal and civil rights, at home and abread, under the protection of the Government of the United States, which is not even charged by its ensemies with ever having enacted laws in violation of the Constitution, or of the rights of any state or citizen; and, Warress, A mumbe, of persons in several of the States have conspired to overthrow the bentan Constitution, and have succeeded in exciting robellion, and planging the seld States into a revolution against the Government, without, however, abmitting their so-called acts of Soccasion to the vote of the people were of their own States; and,

Warress, The Government of the United States, in the exercise of its rightful authority, has declared its purpose to maintain the supremery of the Constitution, and have were of the right of any of the constitution, and have succeeded in exciting robellion, and planging the seld States into a revolution against the Government of the U

and has called upon the people to support it in so doing; therefore, Kesolred, That in the maintenance of the Government and
Union, as handed down by our fathers, one and indissoluble, are
involved not merely the fate of the American people, in the
South as well as in the North, but also the hopes of freedom,
progress, and Christian civilization throughout the world;
Kesolred, That the Government and people of the United
States would be falso to the highest political trust ever placed by
Alunighty God in human hands, were they to allow the "powerful and perpetual Union," which the Constitution was ordaned
to establish to be degraded into a mere voluntary society of
States, which would be nothing but an organized marchy, the
sure precursor of military despotism.

to establish to be degraded into a mere voluntary society of States, which would be nothing but an organized anarchy, the sure precursor of military despotism.

Revolved, That the declaration of the American Government, but it has not does not, and will not entertain "the least idea of sufficing a dissolution of the Union to take place in any way whatever," deserves the cordial approvator all good citizens, and that the demands of the Government for the men and means of suppressing the robellion will be fully met and surpassed by the devotion, the seal and the self-sacrince, if need be, of the milions of freemen who have so long enjoyed the protection of the Constitution, and who, with the blessing of God, will support the Government by all means in their power, until the suppressacy of the laws is recistablished throughout the land.

Revolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens, abroad as well as at home, overtooking all past differences of political opinions to sid, by their effects, their prayers, and their money, the constitution and the Union, and in carrying on vigorously the war which has been forced upon them by the lawless and unconstitutional sets of misgrided men; a war, not to destroy the interests of any part of the country, but to preserve them all; not to subjugate any State, or the loyal citizens of any State, but to put down, every where, and, as we trust in God, forever, the authors and abstors of tunult and rebellion.

Revolved, That a copy of these resolutions, as embodying the sentiment of a large number of Americans in the City of Paris, be forwarded to the President of the United States.

Loud cheering greated the resolutions thus proposed,

SPEECH OF THE HON. WM. L. DAYTON. The Hon. W. L. Dayton, American Minister at the Court of the Tuileries, next rose, and was received with lond applause. He spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I find

with lond applause. He spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I find myself, though far removed from my own country, surrounded by the faces of American citizens, and subject to the rules and conventionalities of American social life—among which is the necessity of a speech whenever called for. It is needless, my friends, to deny that our country has fall n upon evil times; that much of its prestige abroad is for the present gone; that our self-love is rebuked and our pide is humiliated—tot by the actions of others, but by the misconduct of partiens of our own countrymen. Nations, like individuals, are sometimes spoi ed by prosperity, [Hear, henr.] It does not follow as a logical sequence that wherever there is dissension in a country it results from the wrong and oppressions of Government. In our case, it results from its very opposite. It seems to come from the ple hora of its abundance and prosperity. It is the wanton outbreak of a resiless and excitable people, who complain substantially of nothing. We who know the condition of our country and the value of its institutions, though chastened in pride and rebuked in feeling, cannot forget there truths. [Hear, bear.] You have come together on this occasion togive expression to your fee lines of attachment and respect for the laws and Constitution of your country. It is in good time. Your friends there are now testing the question if you have a country, for a country without a Government is no country. It is a habitation without a name—a locus in quo for a miserable existence. The world cannot expert, and least of all the question if you have a constry; for a country without a Government is no country. It is a habitation without a name—a locus in quo for a miserable existence. The world cannot expert, and least of all can England expect, that we shall d sgrace our Saxon lineage by permitting a Government which has accomplished so much for humanity within as brief a space, to go out without a strength, and, if need be, such a struggle as the world has not seen. Our Union cost much; and it is worth alf and more than it cost. [Lond cheers.] This is no time or place for labored argament. It is enough to a —though that may assume the point in dispute—that the United States is no Confederation. It consed to be such in 1787, when its present Constitution was formed. It is no compact between States, to be broken with cause or without cause, at the option of any, but it is a nation—treated with as such, recognized as each, by every civilized power on the face of the earth—and who ever heard of secession as applied to a nation! [Cheers.] We know of rebelition and of revolution, and we recognize them as a right under certain circumstances. But what publicist, what writer upon international law, has ever told us when and where the right of secession begins and ende! The word, as applied to the existing state of things in our country, is a delarion. The facts show it a wicked, cause less rebellion. Nothing more, nothing less. [Transmodous applause.] We are sometimes asked how this civil war will end. We cannot fix the times or seasons of its termination, but we think we can see the end. The relative strength of the two sections of its country fore ells the fance of the controversy. We have been told that "the rine is not to the swift not the battle to the strong," but this I think, in temporal matters at least, is the exception, not the rule. The long delay and for "the rare is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong," but this I think, in temporal matters at least, is the exception, not the rule. The long cellsy and for bearance of the Government have led some minds to doubt its power, but this was not the quiet of weakness and thinking, but rather of a conscious strength. This delay, too, was superinduced by the fact that the masses of the people. North and West, never believed but the man of the South would have the most be superinduced. that the men of the South would bring the matter to the dreadful issue of civil war. They could not realize the fact that any considerable portion of our people could willfully throw of their aflegiance to the redenal Government, which they need only known, as we thought, by its bles ings. But the cannon at Fort Sumter rough them, like the blest of a bugle. [Applause.) If they were slow to u derstand, slow to re-nlize the truth of their position, they were quick to meet it. The instant terri le uprising of at least twenmeet it. The instant terri le uprising of at least twenty millions of people, as it by a imple impulse, was subtime. The history of the world, ancient or modern, has nothing more so. And I deside to say now that from the days of our revolution to the present hour, the country has never been stronger than at the present moment; never more able to moved any contingency which may arise from foreign or domes it was. The which may are from lovelin or domes it war. The danger is if this rebellion continue that the whole country roused, as one man by a common impulse, will be one a mitinary power rather than an agricultural and commercial people. But in the mean time we ask, not in the spirit of defiance, but as a matter of right, that the outside world will leave us alone. We do not not in the spirit of defiance, but as a matter of right, that the outside world will leave us alone. We do not ignore the sympathy of men or of mations while thick well of us and of our principle—and I thank God I ave found such during my brief residence in Europebut for those who distrust us, who doubt our powers of self-government, who look upon the present condition of things in the United States with an ill-concaled joy (if there he such) I say again, leave us alone—hands off!—Rebellion is not knownthat and soft!—Rebellion is not knownthat and soft!—I will be no matter of surprise, it will be no matter of surprise, in when the have been early called to such laws of France as may bear upon our rights. The commercial world should have been early called to such laws of France as may bear upon our rights. The commercial world have been unch agitated by the threatened issue of latters of marque and reprisal by the so-called Confederate Government of the Soute. I have looked into the French laws as respects the rights of these privateers; and if I understand them aright (and I desire to speak with great difference, and subject to correction, in reference to the laws of a foreign country) [bad apphase], France will, I think, leave as alone in virtue o her own laws. will, I think, leave us alone in virtue of her own laws. Those laws hold, I think—1. That a captain who take command of a foreign privates is guilty of a piratical act. 2. That the French citizen who shall enlist it a foreign service without the authority of the Emperer loses all his rights as a French ci izen. 3. That se tion of prizes in a French port by Cents of Admirshy in our Southern States. [Lond electro.] If I am expect in these views of the laws of France, there will be little chance of treatle, and two points of conflict between the Government of France and our own. I sincerely hope that we may have trouble nowhere our side the limits of our own country. [Longs at lawful cheering.] SPEECH OF THE HON. CASSIUS M. AY.

The Hon. C. M. Clay, American M r to the Court of St. Petersburg, next addressed the meeting in the following terms:

The Hon. C. M. Clay, American M. r to the Court of St. Petersburg, next addressed the meeting in the following terms:

GENTLENEN—I had desired to go where my Government had ordered me without entering upon political questions. It was with no ordinary feelings that, banding at Calais, I first set foot upon this land of our ancient ally and steadfast friend, who so gallantly aided us in the achieving our independence, and founding a great nation. [Apphause.] As an agriculturist I was interested in the thorough culture of the soli—and as a lover of nature I was enchanted with the large vista over green fields, hill and dale, intercepted by occasional dense forests, which more than realized all I had imagined of "La Belle France." But what shail I say of Faris!—her spacious and elegant streets, her grand old classic afructures, her beautiful works, her galleries of arts—the fine and the useful—her monuments of dramatic history, and above all her development of progress and civilization? For I must say that I have not seen a beggar, a ragged man or a drunkard in France, [Hear, hear.] A manly sympathy with the cause of liberty in 76 has not, by the Eternal laws, been lost upon her people. Does any man venture to say that the Freuch of to-day have paid too much in treasure and blood for the abertice they now enjoy; which this great people and the great chief of their choice equally recognile? [Loud cheers] The political empyric only is impatient—waiting upon nature, and following upon the fading footprints of the ages—the worldwide statesman and philanthropist withholds the hand of mash propagandism. With hopeful aspirations for the future—with all my heart, I say, "Vee la France, vice! Amérique." [Applause.] Yes, gentlemen, my country shall live. She surfices property, and life, and kindred to Justice. She unifers all things for the whole race—not forgetting the language of Lafayette and all the martyrs of 70, she draws her sword once more in "defense of the rights and human nature." Yes, our Union, our Constitution,